

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 41

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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A. J. LAMOURKUN, Editor and Proprietor.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 13th, 1890.

The long-expected decree promulgating the new tariff was signed on Saturday last and appeared in the morning papers of yesterday. The decree merely orders that the new tariff shall go into force on November 15th next, which is the date selected also for the collection of all the import duties in gold. It is also the date for the opening of the first national congress and will therefore, let us hope, be the end of "government by decree." We have not as yet seen the new tariff, as revised, but we are informed that it has been but little changed from the first draft which was submitted for commercial inspection in August. In that schedule the duties were considerably increased on articles which can be produced in the country, and as these goods are of the coarser and cheaper descriptions the first effect of the new tariff will be to increase the burdens of the poorer classes. This, however, being one of the hallmarks of the system, it is wholly useless to appeal further in the name of justice and of common humanity. The coarser cotton and woolen goods formerly paid from 100 to 200 per cent on their prime cost; they will now pay quite the double of what they paid before. A few items have been reduced but while exchange remains where it is the reduction will be apparent rather than real. All things considered, the provisional government has succeeded in largely increasing taxation, in order to meet a largely increased expenditure—and all wholly on its own responsibility and without waiting to consult the representatives of the people. As the costs of living are rapidly rising, we shall soon have ample cause for the wish that we had made progress more slowly and more rationally.

ACCORDING to late advices from Buenos Aires, affairs in that wretched country are in a most critical condition. The whole country is in a state of agitation, and a general revolutionary outburst is expected at any moment. Everywhere the police and military forces are on the alert to meet anticipated insurrectionary movements. On every side there is evident apprehension that a general insurrection can not be averted. We do not know just what special cause may exist just at this moment, for the defeated party in the July revolution have since obtained all they desired and have since used every effort for the reorganization of a demoralized administration. That there should be bitter antagonisms after such a fight was to be expected, and that these would be promoted by the unwise promotions and rewards offered the government forces by General Levalle should have been foreseen—but the prime cause of the present state of affairs is to be found elsewhere. The bad political organization of the country, the demoralization arising from years of feverish speculation, and the unparalled vices and corruption of the Celman administration, have all conspired to bring about a state of things which is closely akin to anarchy. The Argentines are an impulsive people, and now after so many years of corruption and general misgovernment, harrassed by the heaviest *per capita* debt known, harrassed by a terribly depreciated currency and a discredited banking system, abandoned by capitalist and laborer, and stung by a police system as arbitrary and vexatious as that of autocratic Russia, their only thought is to revolt and crush the whole system by force. It is a heroic remedy, but it is perhaps the only one that can now be resorted to with any hope of success. If it could serve to bring the best men to the front and drive out the thieves and parasites who have so long been sucking the very life-blood of the nation, it would be worth all it will cost, for the Argentines have too beautiful and rich a country to yield without a struggle. But the danger is that the best men will continue to stand aloof, and the strife will be between factions who seek power rather than the regeneration of the country.

For a self-governing people, the citizens of a pacific republic, to abdicate the simple and indispensable right of enforcing good order by civil processes, is a confession not only of weakness and cowardice, but it is an indication of an utter want of those sentiments of self respect and civic honor which are most necessary for the success of any republic. A pacific people may have no choice but to submit when their ruler is a despotic and powerful monarch, but when the power is left within their own hands and their ruler is only a delegate chosen by themselves, then there is no excuse whatever for meek submission under arbitrary exactions and class impositions. The editor of this paper is not a Brazilian citizen and has, perhaps, no right to protest against that which the native Brazilian submits to without a murmur, but were he a citizen he would never have permitted without a protest the execution of such an order as that prohibiting police interference with the disorderly characters of the army and navy who are now doing so much to make the streets of this city insecure. The undertaking of the naval authorities to maintain a patrol for the arrest of drunken and quarrelsome sailors is no proper substitute for police authority, for it is an exemption of a class from the common supreme law of the land, it is inefficient, and it is provocative of rivalries and disorder. It is both illegal and illogical. If the soldier and sailor can not obey the laws to which all good citizens are bound, then the proper remedy is to keep them out of the street. If these uniformed desperadoes are to be exempt from police control when in the street, and are not subject to civil trial and penalties for criminal acts, such as assault and highway robbery, then the people have only one remedy left—the use of weapons for their own protection. Perhaps the present government may not see this contingency, but if we are not mistaken it is very much nearer than military men suppose. Only a few days since a party of Portuguese marketmen put a squad of pilfering soldiers to flight—sticks against sword bayonets—and had not the legs of the latter served them so well a few broken heads would have told the story eloquently enough to have forced it upon the attention of the higher authorities. It should be

remembered that the humble citizen has rights and privileges which even a soldier must respect; if they are not respected, and the citizen is not protected, then trouble is sure to follow. And if the worst must be faced, it will be found that there are many times more sticks in Rio de Janeiro than bayonets!

We see by our American exchanges that Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, one of the Brazilian delegates to the recent Pan-American Congress, announces that Brazil is ready to meet the proposed reciprocity tariff policy of the United States, and that his government approves of the reciprocity amendments to the McKinley tariff bill and will remove the duties on farm products, agricultural machinery and railroad supplies from the United States and reduce the duties on cotton, leather and other American goods, in return for the free admission of coffee and sugar. This is of course only just and equitable, but is the Brazilian delegate quite sure of his position? At the very moment he is making this statement, the Brazilian minister of finance is increasing the duties on imports in the interests of the so-called national industries. In some lines of manufactured goods, such as the coarser cotton fabrics used by the poorer classes, the duties under the new schedule will be almost prohibitive. Add to this the increased cost through the collection of duties in gold and we have a state of affairs here not at all in unison with these encouraging promises. Then, too, there is an element of equivocation in them that will hardly bear examination. We see that Dr. Mendonça promises that Brazil will remove the duties on "farm products, agricultural machinery and railroad supplies," which is certainly a very liberal offer in view of the fact that a great part of these items is already on the free list. Agricultural machinery was long ago exempted from import duties, as was also other machinery, locomotives, etc. What also figures on the free list, and flour pays less than to percent. The offer, therefore, is in reality less liberal than it seems, and when it is further understood that there can be only a very limited inquiry here for American agricultural machinery it must be apparent to even the dullest observer that Dr. Mendonça is offering an almost valueless concession for something of the greatest value. It should be remembered that as Brazil produces neither hay nor wheat, two of the most valuable classes of agricultural machinery have no market here. Then, too, as the tendency is to divert the sugar industry into the central factory system, founded upon European capital or entrusted to European companies, the sale of sugar machinery may also be considered as closed to the American manufacturer. All things considered, the concession will not bear the examination its apparent liberality invites, nor are we quite certain that it is cordially endorsed at the Treasury in this capital.

THE "CABRAL" FIRE.

The following extracts from a letter received from one of the passengers on the *Lumpert & Holt* steamer *Cabral*, which put into Santos on the 8th with fire in the hold, will have more than a passing interest to our readers. Coolness and good discipline are of course not uncommon among men trained to the dangers and emergencies of the sea, but they are always worthy of record and praise. Of this particular case our correspondent writes:

"Santos, 9th October, 1890.

"Happening to be a passenger by the *Cabral*, which left Rio yesterday, I was an eyewitness of what took place in connection with the fire which broke out amongst the cargo in the main hold.

"No one could have exercised more coolness and shown more readiness in understanding the position of affairs than Captain Kennedy. Hardly had the smoke been seen when everybody was at his post, the pumps attached and a stream of water poured around. Officers and men alike, all worked with a will, and there was a certain feeling of security with it all, as it seemed that the several steps which were being taken could not be other than successful.

"The fire was noticed at 10 p. m. and the Captain, judiciously I think, afterwards headed for Santos, which place we safely reached at about 6 p. m., and where the authorities placed at the steamer's disposal their somewhat limited number of appliances for extinguishing the fire.

"It is my first experience of that dreadful calamity—a fire at sea; should I ever be unfortunate enough to witness another, I trust the vessel will be manned by such as Captain Kennedy, his officers, engineers and men."

THE NEW TARIFF.

Decree No. — of October 11th, 1890.

Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, decrees:—

Art. 1.—From the 15th day of November of the current year forward, the tariff, and its preliminary dispositions, which accompany this decree will be executed at all the custom houses and authorized *meas de vendas* of the Republic.

Art. 2.—Contrary dispositions are revoked. The minister and secretary of the affairs of finance will thus have it executed.

Assembly-room of the provisional government, October 11th, 1890, second of the Republic.

Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca.

Ruy Barbosa.

In the apology—which, it may be noted, precedes all of Sr. Barbosa's decrees—the minister makes no claim to having secured an infallible result by the new tariff. The customs tariff, in general, Gen. Barbosa divides into free trade [?] and protective, or *equilibrata* [and here we confess there can be found no English term to cover what the finance minister aims at]. The contest between free trade and protection has been bitter, and neither side may be said to have secured a decisive victory. Free trade produced the fiscal system of Brazil (7), which, based upon the *ve euts* of the custom-houses as a foundation of revenue, limiting wealth to the few coffee planters who monopolized this product, killed industry and deprived the country of an industrial element which was unable to exist in so suffocating a medium, and the want of which has been felt in the political mechanism of society. Protectionist absurdities have led to *autos de fé*, hundreds of merchandise, to tariff wars, hatred and jealousy among nations. What is Brazil to do? enquires the minister of finance. "So far as we are concerned, without placing in practice an exaggerated protection which may produce a great reduction in the revenue of the custom-houses, mishaps in the development itself of industries, perturbations in our commercial relations with foreign countries, we should, nevertheless, by a protection slowly and judiciously applied in each case, and its effects studied, proceed to prepare the national industry with the power in a more or less proximate epoch, to produce to the extent of equalizing the balance of commercial exchanges, and to gradually substitute our fiscal system, by creating an internal revenue much more harmonious with the principles of national economy, than is that which originates at the custom houses."

The minister considers that the production of coffee alone, and the importation of articles of first necessity, is not only an economic but also a political error. Under the empire a few families or classes ruled the country; under the republic it will be necessary to constitute an independent class of voters which can only be secured by stimulating the national industry.

The minister concludes that his tariff seeks an equilibrium among all the theories on the subject in which as a fundamental principle there are respected the interests of the Treasury, of commerce and of industry, in relation to the position which these social motors are at present holding in the country.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The September customs receipts at Montevideo amounted to \$690,787.73.

—How would the Argentines like to borrow "Our Ruy" for a few weeks, just to teach them a little political economy?

—A telegram published in *O País* on the 8th, states that the Rosario tram company had failed with liabilities of \$1,500,000.

—The average mortality lately from small-pox in Buenos Aires has been 36. Would it not be well to apply a little quarantine to our fever-sensitive neighbors?

—The Argentine government has been rediscovering lately that the grant of special exemptions from import duties to certain favored companies has been abused by the latter in the importation of merchandise for other parties.

—When the inventory was taken of the effects of the bankrupt Santa Fé bank recently, the cash on hand was found to be only \$5.50 in depreciated currency. We do not hear, however, that the influential parties who borrowed the bank's funds and now neglect to pay, are to be held responsible.

—According to all accounts the poverty and distress among the working classes in Buenos Aires has become something incredible. The incessant blunder of selling the public lands in large blocks to speculators is now painfully apparent. Had the government reserved its lands in home-steads for sale to actual settlers, it could now be providing for thousands who are starving in the cities for want of labor, while the speculators are quietly holding their lands for higher prices.

—A Buenos Aires photographer is going to take the photographs of the heroes of the late revolution, and he will then lock the photos, up in an iron safe which is to be kept sealed for "twenty-five years," then to be opened for the edification of the future generation—and such of the "heroes" who may happen to be alive. The quantity of inherited and acquired idiocy about in Buenos Aires is positively startling. It is equalled only by the promises held forth in the same line here in Rio de Janeiro.

—The new minister of finance at Buenos Aires seems to belong to the Chinese school. He is imposing higher duties on imports to protect national industries, and the result will be that the poor consumer will be crowded another step toward the verge of starvation. This blind policy has been carried even to the point of imposing an export duty of \$5 per ton on old iron to protect two or three local foundries. Running a national government for the purpose of favoring private interests is a practice which never reaches a satisfactory result.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The São Paulo policeman who was wounded in the conflict with soldiers on the 3rd, died on the 7th.

—A Campinas, S. Paulo, journal demands that an Exchange be organized there, because of the progress of the city and the initiative of the inhabitants.

—A "beauty show" is to be held up in Goyaz before long. Any young lady who wishes to compete can reach the place by rail and mule-back in about two weeks.

—On the 7th Sr. Otero, chief of the Rio Grande do Sul bar improvements commission, left for his duties. Will work be commenced now? That Rio Grande bar business is becoming just a little monotonous.

—The September movement of the Beneficente cattle market, Minas Geraes, showed 1,701 entries and 4,230 sales. The prices realized ranged from \$480 in \$5200 per arroba (32 lbs.), or from 45¢ to 90¢ per head.

—A Bahia journal recently stated that two police enlists were under arrest there: one for abandoning his post when he was in command; and the other for committing irregularities while on service. Ballyhoo, certainly!

—A sanguinary conflict occurred in São Paulo on the evening of the 3rd inst. between cavalry soldiers and policemen, several of them on either side getting hurt. Two men, a soldier and a policeman, were gravely wounded.

—A telegram published here on the 8th states that the Banco Constructor de S. Paulo had purchased 3,000,000 metres of land in the city of Mogi-mirim, but leaves us in the dark as to the purchaser of the rest of the city.

—On the 11th the *Jornal do Commercio* reports that the department of agriculture had taken steps to prevent the landing of a large number of Chinese, who are expected here to be employed on plantations in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—A telegram published in the *Diário de Notícias* on the 8th brought tears to our eyes. The editors of the *Jornal do Rio de Janeiro* have suspended publication until January, because they require repose! The idea is full of untold possibilities for the poor overworked editor.

—A most painful feature of the drought in Bahia is that, whereas in 1888 one could buy 14 litres of rum for \$500, this year it is costing \$5500. The news comes from Caeté; and the matter fully warrants the provisional government opening a special credit to furnish Caeté with *cachaça*.

—Advices from the upper Amazon state that the Madeira has fallen so low that navigation is becoming difficult. The rubber collection along that river promises to be abundant. The sanitary state of the Madeira district is reported good, but along the Jari river the fevers are still raging.

—A public prosecutor was appointed for Paraty, Rio de Janeiro, but he did not care about going there and overlooked taking out the necessary documents. Governor Portella now sends this cheerful promoter of public weal to Petropolis, which is certainly far preferable to Paraty as a place of residence.

—A São Paulo exchange complains that there is not hotel accommodation enough in that city for present requirements, and then calls attention to the embarrassment likely to result during the projected exposition. All this, however, was preliminary to an announcement of the construction of a magnificent and luxurious hotel by a local capitalist.

—An English merchant residing at the "Barra," in Santos, was attacked by two persons unknown on the morning of the 8th inst. and was so severely beaten as to confine him to his bed for a time. As was to be expected, the police are unable to discover the slightest trace of the criminals. It is rapidly becoming necessary for every man to carry a revolver, to be used whenever his personal safety requires it.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The new tramway line at Tanhaté, São Paulo, is said to be well advanced.

—It is reported in Santos that the Banco de Melhoramentos has purchased the tramway lines of that city for 1,200,000\$.

—The São Paulo tramway company inaugurated a new line on the 8th, which runs from the Largo do Rocio to the Largo das Gananazas.

—The Macabé and Campos branch of the Leopoldina railway is to receive 30,399\$914, balance of guaranteed interest for the first half of the current year.

—On the 8th it was reported that the Quilombo railway had purchased a controlling interest in the Rio das Flores company, it is supposed with a fusion in view.

—According to our S. Paulo exchanges the accumulation of coffee along the Mogyana and Paulista lines for want of transportation facilities, is something unprecedented.

—The local press says that the Sapucahy railway extension embrigão has reached the Polytechnic school, but affords no information as to when the professors will finish its discussion.

—On the 7th the *Jornal do Commercio* states that the Oeste de Minas railway will be extended to Cubatão, and the Mogyana system will be extended to Coxim and the Rio Verde; the "Murinho" enterprise will extend from Cubatão to Cuyabá, passing through Goyaz. There is also a scheme of connecting the cities of Goyaz and Cuyabá with Pará, by the navigation of the Araguaia, Tocantins and Montes rivers.

—According to a local journal, the traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway in August were 1,003,000\$, and for September they are estimated at 1,400,000\$. The directors expect that once all the connections of the system are effected, the monthly traffic receipts will reach 1,800,000\$.

—The committee of the Polytechnic Institute has reported that in the question of the extension granted by Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro to the Sapucahy railway, legality is on the side of the minister of agriculture, but as the extension would produce considerable benefits to the state, the committee thinks some *modus vivendi* should be sought. The fence is well ridden this time.

—On the 7th the *Diário Oficial* published the defense of the minister of agriculture for granting the extension and branch, taken away from the Minas and Rio railway company, to the Mutambinho company. The minister says that Sr. João Maria da Silva Jr., who submitted the most favorable proposal, is a ready-made clothing dealer and quite unknown as a railway man at the department of agriculture. The whole transaction is so discreditable to the government that these explanations only make it worse.

—A general assembly of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company was held at São Paulo for the purpose of dividing up the *apólices* received in payment for their railway property. After paying the shareholders 360\$ for their original and 85\$ for their subsidiary shares, there remained a surplus of 23\$ *apólices*. These were disposed of by presenting 100 of them to Dr. Coltrane, 50 to Dr. Abranches, 20 to the secretary, 10 to the accountant in the Rio office who managed the calculations, and the balance (58) is to be divided among the employees according to the discretion of the directors.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 3rd published Governor Portella's answer to Gen. Glicério's despatches, ordering him to upset the granting of a concession of prolongation to the Sapucahy railway. The governor is so diffuse that we are not able to transcribe his article in our columns, but he certainly makes strong points and one of them is that the Central of Brazil engineers "twisted" his decree. The Central of Brazil people are not extremely anxious to earn their bread, and Governor Portella has wounded them seriously. If state after state will take this same position, we will probably see that the republic does not require government railways.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The exiled Emperor has fixed his residence at Versailles for a time.

—On the 2nd inst. Gen. Wandenkolk reviewed the battalion of marines and expressed himself fully satisfied with the corps.

—A decree dated on the 7th grants an annual pension of 4,800\$ to the late Archbishop of Bahia in consideration of his advanced age.

—The police report upon the scandal in which it was supposed a secretary of the Argentine legation was implicated, is that no one is to blame.

—Are all our gallant national guard officers, who served only at the Ilha Fiscal on November 9th of last year, now going to retire on half pay?

—In the *Diário Oficial* of the 8th there is a Treasury decision which orders the payment of 600\$ to a man as the value of an emancipated slave woman.

—On the 8th the resignation of Dr. Rocha Faria, as inspector general of hygiene, was accepted and Dr. Agostinho José de Souza Lima was appointed to the vacancy.

—Admiral Wandenkolk wants a kilometre of old rails from the department of agriculture. What is the Admiral going to do with old rails? Build floating batteries?

—On the 2nd the commandant of Fort S. João sent to the police a German who declared he had deserted from the *sir. Hermann* and swam from the vessel to the fort.

—The police commissioned officers all went the other day to tell Gen. Deodoro how awfully glad they were that he had made their commanding officer a brigadier-general.

—The minister of interior has issued a call to the new senators and deputies to meet here on November 1st. They are to be put through a little preliminary training.

—We regret to see that Turchi and Sfrappani have been up before the chief of police to make a very unromantic explanation of that little "affair of honor" in which they were recently engaged.

—We trust our readers may find some reasons for congratulation in that post-office decree published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 8th relative to small packages, for we confess we can not.

—A French officer is about to publish a book on marine infantry. What we want is a treatise on marine cavalry. Even a Swiss admiral's spurs would be acceptable as a commencement to the work.

—The *Gazeta* says that the two little wolves presented to the Zoological Garden here were caught in Europe before they had their eyes open. Naturally if their eyes had been open, the little wolves would have run away.

—That decision of the director general of post-offices to sell to collectors stamps of any and all descriptions will make a good friend of ours fairly soon. What is the use of building sewers, if one can not collect stamps?

—The Museu Nacional has been granted a credit of 300,000\$ for the purpose of enlargement. Some contiguous property will be condemned and the building will be largely increased and improved. But the 300,000\$ will not do it!

—As watches and pocket books have commenced to disappear in the Rua da Alfândega, it appears about time for the police to interfere. A broker is perfectly justified in cleaning out his constituent, but let us have the usual formalities complied with.

—The chief of police has issued a circular to his subordinates to say that Admiral Wandenkolk will look after the gentle sailors on leave, by means of a provost guard—and therefore, we presume, the police are to keep their hands off the intoxicated navy.

—Why does the *Correio do Povo* conceal the name of the judge charged with suspending a post-master because would not vote as ordered? Our colleague goes right back on its name in this acting, for this judge's name should be in every one's mouth.

—If a world of experience is not amiss, we would advise the opposition to drop the pre-arranged organization of the national government and devote their attention to the states. In a true federal republic, the state and municipality is the real source of power.

—We trust the rumor is true. It is said Gen. Benjamin Constant thinks of sending some post-office clerks to foreign parts to see how the business should be done. Stamp collecting is a part of a Rio post-office clerk's duty at present, but travel will dispel this illusion.

—We were rather glad to know that a friendly intimation has been given Brazilians that the United States are not of North America. When you are a little wiser, young gentlemen, you will discover that Brazil was not the very first country discovered by a beneficent Providence.

—A local colleague is going to prosecute—or at least suggest this action—because another colleague received a similar telegram hours before. As it was about the Bahia election and the complainant is the Treasury organ, somebody will be hurt in the department of telegraphs.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 8th says that the hole knocked in the steamer *Paraguay* by the *Orión* was closed by a hair mattress. A hair mattress should, therefore, form a part of the equipment of every transatlantic steamer. We trust the Lloyd Brasileiro will make a note of this.

—We protest! If a firm here introduces 59 sovereigns and declares the value at 650\$, there is no reason that a bank importing £100,000 should declare the value of a sovereign at 11\$200. This is an evident attempt at depreciating the value of a *milreis*, and merits a holiday at Santa Cruz.

—The war department has contracted with the Rink spinning and weaving mill for 1,000 pairs of army trousers, two-thirds of which are for cavalry and one-third for artillery. It is evident that some soldier will get a pair of trousers that belongs to both branches of the service, for three will not go into 1,000 a round figure.

—Sr. Agliberto Xavier has received a free passage to Europe—and a pension—to profoundly study physics, industrial chemistry and biology. The minister of private instruction grants Lieut. Agliberto a commission, which has an interest guarantee of not over 30,000\$ per kilometre (of profound study), for two years.

—We sympathize in general with our colleague *A Tribuna*, and therefore venture to ask that the editors will get "Timon" into a corner and explain to him what a republic means; for he is evidently persuaded that a federation is an empire, and that responsible ministers are a necessity. Real good republicans hold ministers responsible by the fear of a term in the *casa de correção*.

—Srs. Azeredo and Andrade, deputies elect, and editors of the *Diário de Notícias*, have fully explained to their future colleagues, exactly what is expected of them when Congress meets, viz: pass the Constitution by acclamation at the first session, elect the President and Vice-President at the second, and then go home. We presume these two gentlemen will also return to their constituents!

—An extremely scandalous affair has been under police investigation for the past fortnight, in which a police sub-delegate is accused of a shameful abuse of his authority by an outrageous assault on a young girl domiciled in a well-known school in Botafogo. The affair will be hushed up, of course, but it will not tend to strengthen public confidence in the honor and trustworthiness of those in authority.

—If there are any good building lots left, we would advise our readers to invest in Guanabara, the future capital of Brazil. It is in direct communication, both by land and water, with all the unsettled and unknown places in the country, and it can be reached, on foot, from almost any direction. For further particulars, please apply at the offices of one of our Ovudor colleagues, where maps and plans can be consulted.

—That this city has been receiving an unusually large addition to its population there can be no doubt. The number of buildings entered on the tax lists this year was 36,418, against 34,657 last year, an increase of 1,761. Last year there were 1,163 empty houses reported; this year the number was 786. Whether this is a permanent increase, or not, can not be definitely stated, but it may be believed that Rio has at last been stirred into a new stage of growth.

—We cannot stand this sort of thing. A fiddler, who by his name is a Spaniard, is to teach Brazilian youths to fiddle! Where is the *indústria nacional*?

—Provision has been made that Brazilians residing, or travelling abroad, may register at the consulates in order that they may be contemplated in the coming census.

—How many times already have commissions been sent to Europe to study postal, educational and customs questions? And how much good did it ever lead to?

—The new statutes of the medical school of this city were at last approved on the 8th inst. If they serve no better purpose than to keep physicians out of politics, they will be worth all the time lost over them.

—Six gentlemen who have combined pensions, as "volunteers of the country," with remunerated positions, have been advised that they can no longer have free quarters at the asylum. One of them is a major.

—Our limited acquaintance with Portuguese renders us incapable of understanding the compliments now appearing in the Rio press; but if the Valdez dictionary is reliable, we think somebody's head is to be broken.

—Comde de Figueiredo has made a valuable donation of 215 manuscripts and some thousand printed books to the National Library. The works were collected by a bibliophile recently deceased and are principally in relation to Brazil.

—Sr. Adriaõ Chaves, who has been Brazilian consul general at Buenos Aires for a long time, died on the Fr. str. *La Plata* a few hours before reaching Rio on the 9th. Sr. Chaves had just been transferred to the consulate in Oporto.

—It is reported in São Paulo that General Dendoro will leave for that city on the 24th, and that he will travel with a battery of artillery. A suite of big guns is of course wholly in keeping with the dignity of the republican chief of Brazil.

—Sr. Manoel Francisco Correia has deposited in the secret archives of the Historical and Geographical Institute a sealed document which can only be opened three months after his death. It is supposed to contain a speech that Sr. Correia did not make.

—The question which is troubling many minds just now is whether our patron saint of the holy lottery, S. Sebastião do Rio Pinho, will permit the Bahia drawing this month. With the increasing speculation necessities of his saintship, it is considered doubtful that he will feel able to spare the money.

—We presume that the contributor to the *Diário de Notícias* who asks that the duty on foreign jerked-beef be increased to 40 per cent., breakfasts on chicken-breasts, dines on nightingales' tongues and sups on whatever you please. A real good democrat will drink champagne, and declare *paraty* quite good enough for his electors.

—On the night of the 7th Gen. Vasques commander in chief of the Rio police force, was stopped by soldiers in uniform on the Rua Senador Dantas, and his money demanded. The general seems to have had some difficulty in establishing his identity, but is presumed to have done so, as the thieves were allowed to escape.

—It must be confessed that the opposition has secured a good commencement for a general assault by the rejection of such men as Silva Jardim, Alberto Torres and others at the polls, and the election of Srs. Henrique de Carvalho and Jose Avelino. Under proper direction the weak spot opened by the provisional government may be created an indefensible breach.

—The Cleary English comic opera company has arranged to give two representations here in Rio. We see by the announcements in the daily papers that the *Milado* is to be given to-night and the *Pirates of Penzance* to-morrow night. The opportunity to hear two of Gilbert and Sullivan's best works will be thoroughly appreciated here in Rio and we shall expect to see full houses.

—Much to our surprise, the "apology" of the minister of finance of the 11th was very short, but it went into the alphabet of the subject just the same. It is very much to be feared that the minister has discovered that Gen. Deodoro's weak point is political economy, and he is therefore writing these discursive treatises on the simplest principles of that science for the General's private benefit.

—The fruit dealers at the market have been annoyed for some time by the "forced contributions" of the soldiers. Any soldier appears to have considered that he had a right to annex whatever he chose, and order the account sent to the Foreign Office, for most of our green-grocers are foreigners. The persecuted Portuguese applied to the police for relief and were informed that the civil military had orders to "take off their hats" to the real article in military affairs. The green grocers thereupon decided upon the baculum argument, which they applied so convincingly on the 8th that soldiers hereafter will carry cash when they visit the market. An eye witness says the army, with sabre bayonets, made a poor show against fruit dealers with 6-foot sticks.

BIRTH.

On the 7th October, at Pernambuco, the wife of Capt. H. H. Adamson, of a daughter.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The "Banco de Leopoldina," capital 1,000,000\$, is in process of organization.

—Two thousand Mogyana shares were sold in São Paulo on the 10th at 500\$ each.

—The president of the Banco dos Commerciantes has resigned. Is he going to Europe?

—Juiz de Fora is to have an "Empresa de Carruagens" company (livery) with a capital of 100,000\$.

—A decree dated on the 4th inst. modifies that of February 1st last establishing preventive means against smuggling.

—The "Brazileira Moagem de Café" company, capital 1,000,000\$, will go in extensively for coffee roasting and grinding.

—The "Crémérie Parisienne" company, capital 400,000\$, intends to explore Sr. Brisson's cheese manufactory near Petropolis.

—Some 70 bakers met on various occasions recently and decided to organize the "Painaria Luso-Brazileira" company, with a capital of 1,500,000\$.

—The "Salinas de Cabo Frio" company, capital 500,000\$, is incorporated to work the salt pans in the district of the state of Rio de Janeiro from which it takes its name.

—The "União de Trapiches" company, capital 15,000,000\$, has already secured the principal bundled warehouses and proposes to monopolize the business of storage.

—The "Agrícola e Manufatura Brasileira" company, capital 1,000,000\$, will grow wheat, fruit, etc., and cut lumber. It will further produce flour, manufacture macaroni, etc.

—The Distillado Central, the Engenho de Diffusão Guaymirim, the Industrial de Crystales e Vidros and Melhoramentos no Norte do Brazil companies were all formally organized on the 11th inst.

—Another land company, the "Lavoura e Viagem Fluminense," capital 20,000,000\$, is incorporated. Agriculture in all its forms is contemplated. The state of Rio de Janeiro guarantees 6 per cent.

—On the 10th the subscription lists for the increased capital of the Geral railway were closed, and all the shares taken. The nominal capital of the company is now 200,000,000\$.

—A decree dated on the 4th, and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 9th inst., offers premiums of from 50,000\$ to 10,000\$ to sugar factories producing the best percentage of sugar from the cane used.

—The company of "Metaes e Pedras Preciosas no Brazil," capital 3,000,000\$, under the direction of Sr. João da Matta Machado, proposes to show the world what are the possibilities of mining and precious stone hunting in the republic.

—O *Pais* says that the "Banco de Crédito e Garantia Real" has a grand future, but gives no further particulars. The same authority says a bank with 50,000,000\$ capital is to be formed that will accept 50\$ deposits—and we believe this.

—The "Estrada de Ferro e Lavoura S. Paulo e Rio" company, capital 5,000,000\$, is in embryo. It has purchased certain contracts for the introduction of immigrants and the establishment of *hazendas agrícolas*, besides two small railway concessions.

—The minister of finance has advised the sub-treasurers that the Portuguese gold coins of 8\$ and 16\$ are not included in the legalized foreign coins and should not be received. Some of these coins have been received from Rio Grande do Sul and Parahyba.

—The "Geral Construtora e Industrial" company, capital 20,000,000\$, will do a general real estate and builder's business, incorporate companies, etc., and will commence operations on an considerable purchase of real estate already made in the city of Petropolis.

—The September receipts at the Rio custom house were:

	1890	1889
Importation . . .	3,518,722\$093	3,746,273\$664
Port dues	20,325 430	15,036 356
Exportation	807,067 457	482,377 144
Stamp duties	185,065 669	194,431 639
Sundries	2,260 600	2,182 000

Deposits	4,534,041\$249	4,440,297\$403
Restitutions	28,094 747	—
Internal revenue receipts	1,371,980 443	884,496 819

For the nine months expiring on the 30th ulto, the receipts were:

	1890	1889
Importation . . .	36,880,355\$744	37,021,516\$310
Exportation	5,838,059 617	4,983,043 593
Total receipts . . .	44,865,704 333	44,108,595 417
Internal revenue . .	11,075,638 074	8,609,497 962

—From a table published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 11th the revenue of the general government for the first nine months of the current year was 104,847,438\$386, against 91,864,488\$559, in the same period of last year, or an increase of 12,982,949\$827. Of the total revenue the Rio custom-house contributed 45,177,619\$104 in 1890 and 44,495,280\$363 in 1889, and the Rio *recebimento* 10,494,966\$107 and 8,067,259\$291 for the respective years. The most important increase shown is at Porto Alegre where the collections were 3,896,374\$703 and 1,564,455\$438 respectively, a difference of 2,244,919\$265. Bahia comes second with an increase of 1,349,436\$404 and Pará is third with an increase of 1,048,262\$469. Santos, Rio Grande do Sul and Manaus all show greater increases than Rio de Janeiro, and even Ceará pushed the capital sharply, the difference only being some 50,000\$.

—The *Iniciadora de Melhoramentos* and *Progresso Manufatureiro de Calçado* companies were formally organized on the 6th.

—On the 8th the shareholders of the *Fabrica Internacional de Bicoantos* company decided to increase the capital to 500,000\$.

—The *Alliança Mercantil*, the *Luz Incandescente de Welsbach* and the *Arreios e Sellaria* companies were formally installed on the 4th inst.

—The "Fábrica Paulistana" company, capital 2,000,000\$, has purchased the Anhaia factory in S. Paulo, and will acquire other factories.

—The *Seguros Híppicos* company has fallen through and the deposits are being returned subscribers for shares.

—On the 8th the Industrial de Quarabim, Industrial de Encantamentos and Cooperativa de Confeiteiros companies were formally organized.

—The "Banco Penhor e Hypotheca," capital 1,000,000\$, will advance on real estate, merchandise, etc., and do a regular banking business.

—The bonus to the original shareholders of the Geral do Brazil railway company is 4\$, or upon the 250,000 shares, the very nice sum of 1,000,000\$.

—The "Pastoril Industrial Sul do Brazil" company, capital 5,000,000\$, will deal in cattle, prepare jerked-beef, etc., and act as general commission merchants.

—On the 5th inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* is assured that the interest on the public debt will be reduced, and that a decree to this effect may be shortly expected.

—On the 6th the shareholders of the *Pastoril Mineira* company decided to sell out to a syndicate which had offered 240\$ per share for their holdings; on which 120\$ are paid.

—The *Leibnits* brought £100,000 in gold. A man with a good deal of leisure says the money went direct from the custom-house to the Treasury, via the Banco Nacional.

—The "Cintura e Tecidos de Algodão" company, capital 3,000,000\$, will grow and manufacture cotton. The mills have been already acquired for the latter division of the business.

—The "Central Manufatureira" company, capital 600,000\$, is formed to purchase a brass and iron industry which it will carry on; besides this, the company will build cars, wagons, etc.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the *Banco da Lavoura de S. Paulo* held on the 4th, it was decided to increase the capital to 3,000,000\$, and Mr. H. Robertson was elected a director.

—A decree dated on the 9th opens a credit for 10,000,000\$ in 5 per cent. government stock to enable the minister of agriculture to pay the S. Paulo and Rio railway company for its line.

—The Cooperative lottery company, capital 250,000\$, the Banco Regional do Estado de Minas Geraes, the Penhor e Hypotheca, the *Crémérie Fluminense*, and the Industrial de Saldos e Velas companies were formally organized on the 9th inst.

—The "Sportive Brazilian" company was formally organized on the 4th. The directors were voted 250\$ per month and 5 per cent. on the net profits derived from the company's business, which is racing.

—The minister of finance has refused his consent to an application for permission to organize a company based upon what "The English call 'Intercoase of Trade.'" An issue of warrants was a feature of the application.

—The "Melhoramentos de Pernambuco" company, capital 8,000,000\$, proposes to establish sugar factories and refineries, cotton gins, etc. It holds certain favors from the government in the way of guaranteed interest.

—Instead of the subscribers to the shares of the *Iniciadora dos Melhoramentos* company crying out that they had not secured what they wanted, we should think they would wait the outcome. Perhaps they will not be sorry they were "cut down," after all.

—On the 10th the executor of the estate of Ferreira, a *botecario*, paid into the *recebedoria* the sum of 348,280\$023, representing the tax on the estate at 5 per cent. The amount verified to have been left by Ferreira was 6,663,903\$215. The figures do not prove, however.

—On the 8th a local colleague reports that in view of the levying of duties in gold, the importers of Rio Grande do Sul would hereafter sell only on the basis of gold. Rio de Janeiro importers might do worse than accept the suggestion of their northern brothers.

—At first Sr. Mayrink proposed to give the Americans one-half of the stock of his new Banco Brazil-Norte America. Now he has cut them down to one fifth. When he gets definite news from New York, perhaps he will be greedy enough to keep all the capital for Rio.

—On the 6th the shareholders of the *Estradas de Ferro e Navegação do Norte* company decided to increase the capital to 11,000,000\$ and to change the name to the "Companhia Brasileira de Estradas de Ferro e Navegação." Navigation to European ports will be at once inaugurated. This will be a rival to the Lloyd Brasileiro.

—On the 3rd Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro granted a 50 years concession to a syndicate to supply the city of Maciú with water. For a provisional official Gov. Portella is untried, a man who holds his office on sufferance and has "checked" enough to grant 50 years privileges is unique.

October 11th. 1890.

BANKS.

Capital:	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Num. value	Last sale	Closing quotation.
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
10,000,000	3,995,810	25,618	Agricola do Brasil	28000-July	80	1560000	.... —1380000
1,000,000	157,400		Aliança do Brasil .....	....	40	—	—
5,000,000	500,000	84,943	Auxiliar do Brasil	6 000-July	100	150 000	—
	800,000		— as per —	....	100	150 000	—
							118 000

.....

3,100,000,000	30,750,161	1,992,000	do	2 series	3 0-0-July 90	100	149 50	149 00-150 00	
1,700,000,000	861,150		Clases Laboristas	...	...	75	...	...
1,700,000,000	380,600		Central	...	...	60	64 0000	...	
1,700,000,000	490,000		Colonias do Brasil	...	...	60	...	61 0000-66 00	
1,900,000,000	5,445,120	43,882	Colmatador e Agricola	5 0000-July 90	100	130 00	133 0000-135 00		
20,000,000,000	10,000,000	2,435,052	Commercial do Rio de Jan.	10 0000-July 90	200	262 00	...	270 00	
5,000,000,000	5,000,000	...	do 2 series	5 0000-July 90	100	114 43	142 0000-143 00		
20,000,000,000	1,000,000	54,761	Comerciantes	4 6000-July 90	100	114 00	...	...
20,000,000,000	12,000,000	2,425,000	Comercio	10 0000-July 90	200	249 00	249 0000-249 00		
20,000,000,000	1,600,000	...	do 2 series	2 0000-July 90	40	63 00	...	...
80,000,000,000	2,000,000	...	Conceito e Induatrias	...	...	40	...	...
1,000,000,000	47,284,169	71,754	Construtor do Brazil	2 90-July 90	100	171 00	171 0000-171 00		
1,000,000,000	916,400	91,534	Credito Comm'e I	9 90-July 90	100	116 00	...	...
1,000,000,000	299,100	...	Credito Mercantil	...	...	50	...	...
20,000,000,000	1,000,000	32,000	Credito Publico	6 0000-July 90	100	102 00	...	...
20,000,000,000	2,500,000	310,144	Credito Real do Brazil	5 10-July 90	100	180 00	142 0000-143 00		
...	238,063	...	do 2 series	5 90-July 90	40	...	...	...
...	2,181,140	...	do comm. dep.	5 90-July 90	40	...	...	...
...	650,000	...	Credito Rural e Interam.	...	...	50	...	...
...	4,554,355	1,000,000	Depositos e Descontos	15 0000-July 90	200	275 00	...	...
...	6,500,000	1,175,000	Egyptian, Landed	8 80-May 90	10	...	...	...
...	39,000,000	69,638	Egyptian, Landed	1 1300-July 90	10	177 00	175 0000-178 00		
...	2,100,000	200,000	Federal do Brazil	...	...	40	40 0000	...	42 0000
...	500,000	...	Fluminense	...	...	60	42 0000	...	...
...	1,072,300	...	Francis-Brazilian	...	...	60	42 0000	...	...
...	6,000,000	1,187,000	Industrial e Mercantil	9 0000-July 90	200	212 00	...	...	...
...	1,641,200	...	do 2 series	1 0000-July 90	100	...	...	...	...
...	805,200	20,000	Intermediario	8 0000-July 90	180	167 00	...	...	...
...	218,818	...	Lavoura e Comercio	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	645,000	4,000,000	London & Brazilian, Limit	8 80-Apr. 90	10	128 0000	128 0000-130 00		
...	2,000,000	60,000	Mercantil dos Variegadas	10 0000-July 90	200	215 00	212 5000-217 00		
...	2,000,000	...	Minas	...	...	8	8 5000	...	8 0000
...	25,231,000	500,000	Municipal do Brazil (Gatil)	6 0000-July 90	60	95 00	94 0000-94 00	...	...
...	575,450	...	Operarios	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	1 4-9000	200,000	Povo	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	200,000	200,000	Povo	6 0000-July 90	100	198 00	...	...	...
...	500,000	200,000	Rio de Janeiro	2 0000-July 90	100	70 00	...	...	...
...	500,000	44,400	Rio de Janeiro	...	...	50	...	...	...
...	1,000,000	1,000,818	Rural e Hypothecario	12 0000-July 90	200	385 00	385 0000		
...	2 4-9000	100,000	Sociedade Bancaria	6 0000-July 90	200	196 00	...	...	...
...	6 5-8-90	12,150	Sul-American	7 1000-July 90	100	111 00	...	...	...
...	3 3-91	715,321	Uniao de Creditos	1000-Apr. 90	100	295 00	...	...	...
...	600,000	...	Uniao Real-Mercantil	...	...	40	39 00	38 0000-42 00	
PROVINCIAL									
10,120,000,000	1,254,000	300,852	Credito Real S. Paulo	5 0000-July 90	50	61 5000	...	...
...	798 000	...	do 2 series	6 00-July 90	10	23 50	...	...	25 0000
...	2,114,300	...	do comm. dep.	6 00-July 90	20	28 00	...	...	...
1 000,000,000	50,000	...	Lavoura	5 0000-July 90	20	18 00	...	...	...
10,1 1/2 0000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos	10 0000-July 90	200	239 00	...	...	...
...	2 4-9000	...	do 2 series	2 5000-July 90	30	30 00	...	...	...
...	500,000	...	Popular, S. Paulo	1 7300-July 90	45	50 00	...	...	...
10 000,000,000	5,000,000	75,000	S. Paulo	1 7300-July 90	50	50 00	...	...	...
...	1,075,400	...	Uniao, do	...	...	60	115 00	...	...
...	2 4-9000	1,475,100	Minas Gerais	12 15-July 90	100	138 00	...	...	...
...	1,000,000	20,249	Terremoto, do	15 0000-July 90	20	280 00	...	...	...
...	200,000	151,355	do 1 series	3 0000-July 90	10	...	...	...	...
SHIPPING.									
Company	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations		
Amazons Steam Navigation	£500,000	£50,000	Lloyd Brazilian	— July 90	£12 10 0	97 5000	108 5000-200 00		

Barra e Campos	7 000
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Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Non-voting stock	Last year	Closing quotations
1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	20,441.50	Alianza	18.00 - July	90	20.50	—
1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	20,441.50	Argos Fluminense	25.00 - July	90	35.00	—
1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	20,441.50	Argos Fluminense	25.00 - July	90	35.00	—

1.	1 000
2.	2 000
3.	3 000
4.	4 000
5.	5 000
6.	6 000
7.	7 000
8.	8 000
9.	9 000
10.	10 000
11.	11 000
12.	12 000
13.	13 000
14.	14 000
15.	15 000
16.	16 000
17.	17 000
18.	18 000
19.	19 000
20.	20 000
21.	21 000
22.	22 000
23.	23 000
24.	24 000
25.	25 000
26.	26 000
27.	27 000
28.	28 000
29.	29 000
30.	30 000
31.	31 000
32.	32 000
33.	33 000
34.	34 000
35.	35 000
36.	36 000
37.	37 000
38.	38 000
39.	39 000
40.	40 000
41.	41 000
42.	42 000
43.	43 000
44.	44 000
45.	45 000
46.	46 000
47.	47 000
48.	48 000
49.	49 000
50.	50 000
51.	51 000
52.	52 000
53.	53 000
54.	54 000
55.	55 000
56.	56 000
57.	57 000
58.	58 000
59.	59 000
60.	60 000
61.	61 000
62.	62 000
63.	63 000
64.	64 000
65.	65 000
66.	66 000
67.	67 000
68.	68 000
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71.	71 000
72.	72 000
73.	73 000
74.	74 000
75.	75 000
76.	76 000
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81.	81 000
82.	82 000
83.	83 000
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90.	90 000
91.	91 000
92.	92 000
93.	93 000
94.	94 000
95.	95 000
96.	96 000
97.	97 000
98.	98 000
99.	99 000
100.	100 000

1.980,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	124	150,000	
2.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	160	140,000	
3.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	200	50,000	
4.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	240	12,000	
5.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	280	24,000	
6.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	320	9,000	
7.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	360	18,000	
8.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	400	25,000	
9.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	440	10,000	
10.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	480	10,000	
11.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	520	10,000	
12.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	560	10,000	
13.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	600	10,000	
14.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	640	10,000	
15.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	680	10,000	
16.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	720	10,000	
17.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	760	10,000	
18.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	800	10,000	
19.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	840	10,000	
20.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	880	10,000	
21.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	920	10,000	
22.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	960	10,000	
23.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,000	10,000	
24.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,040	10,000	
25.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,080	10,000	
26.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,120	10,000	
27.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,160	10,000	
28.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,200	10,000	
29.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,240	10,000	
30.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,280	10,000	
31.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,320	10,000	
32.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,360	10,000	
33.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,400	10,000	
34.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,440	10,000	
35.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,480	10,000	
36.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,520	10,000	
37.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,560	10,000	
38.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,600	10,000	
39.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,640	10,000	
40.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,680	10,000	
41.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,720	10,000	
42.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,760	10,000	
43.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,800	10,000	
44.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,840	10,000	
45.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,880	10,000	
46.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,920	10,000	
47.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	1,960	10,000	
48.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,000	10,000	
49.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,040	10,000	
50.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,080	10,000	
51.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,120	10,000	
52.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,160	10,000	
53.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,200	10,000	
54.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,240	10,000	
55.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,280	10,000	
56.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,320	10,000	
57.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,360	10,000	
58.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,400	10,000	
59.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,440	10,000	
60.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,480	10,000	
61.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,520	10,000	
62.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,560	10,000	
63.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,600	10,000	
64.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,640	10,000	
65.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,680	10,000	
66.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,720	10,000	
67.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,760	10,000	
68.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,800	10,000	
69.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,840	10,000	
70.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,880	10,000	
71.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,920	10,000	
72.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	2,960	10,000	
73.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,000	10,000	
74.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,040	10,000	
75.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,080	10,000	
76.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,120	10,000	
77.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,160	10,000	
78.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,200	10,000	
79.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,240	10,000	
80.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,280	10,000	
81.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,320	10,000	
82.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,360	10,000	
83.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,400	10,000	
84.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,440	10,000	
85.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,480	10,000	
86.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,520	10,000	
87.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,560	10,000	
88.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,600	10,000	
89.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,640	10,000	
90.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,680	10,000	
91.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,720	10,000	
92.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,760	10,000	
93.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,800	10,000	
94.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,840	10,000	
95.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,880	10,000	
96.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,920	10,000	
97.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	3,960	10,000	
98.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,000	10,000	
99.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,040	10,000	
100.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,080	10,000	
101.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,120	10,000	
102.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,160	10,000	
103.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,200	10,000	
104.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,240	10,000	
105.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,280	10,000	
106.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,320	10,000	
107.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,360	10,000	
108.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,400	10,000	
109.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,440	10,000	
110.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,480	10,000	
111.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,520	10,000	
112.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,560	10,000	
113.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,600	10,000	
114.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,640	10,000	
115.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,680	10,000	
116.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,720	10,000	
117.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,760	10,000	
118.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,800	10,000	
119.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,840	10,000	
120.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,880	10,000	
121.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,920	10,000	
122.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	4,960	10,000	
123.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,000	10,000	
124.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,040	10,000	
125.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,080	10,000	
126.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,120	10,000	
127.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,160	10,000	
128.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,200	10,000	
129.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,240	10,000	
130.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,280	10,000	
131.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,320	10,000	
132.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,360	10,000	
133.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,400	10,000	
134.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,440	10,000	
135.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,480	10,000	
136.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,520	10,000	
137.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,560	10,000	
138.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,600	10,000	
139.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,640	10,000	
140.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,680	10,000	
141.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,720	10,000	
142.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,760	10,000	
143.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,800	10,000	
144.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,840	10,000	
145.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,880	10,000	
146.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,920	10,000	
147.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	5,960	10,000	
148.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	6,000	10,000	
149.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	6,040	10,000	
150.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	6,080	10,000	
151.910,000	2.910,000	117,712	193,685	6,120	10,000	

Companies	Divi Pu
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4,000,000	2,000,000	..	Agri. Cult. de Vassouras	2000	198,500	..
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Ext. e Viç. de Fluminense	1800—July	935,000 —180,000
156,100	785,400	20,000	Carmenhus Fluminense...	10 000—July 90	200,000	..
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Com. Comercio e Industria	2 000—July 90	100,000	..
1,000,000	500,000	..	Commissões e Ensay. de Café	40	41 000	.... —40 000
200,000	100,000	..	Elevador e Fab. de Chumbo	4 0 0—July 90	40	..
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empreza de Obras Publicas	75 0 00—July 90	203	..
..	550,000	..	do 2ª series...	75 0 00—July 90	40	..
15,000,000	1,000,000	..	Enxacardora de Café	40	100 000	90 000—101 000
200,000	4,000,000	..	Esvazas Fluminense	40	43 000	....
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ext. L. e Viç. de Machacé	40	51 000	..
1,000,000	200,000	200,000	Ind. Mat. de Caram. de Fl.	100	00 000	..
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Ind. Labor. no Brazil.	8 000—July 90	300	..
10,000,000	3,000,000	..	do do Rio...	40	00 000	160 000—190 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	40	41 000	.... —42 000
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Oleos...	8 000—July 90	40	..
400,000	200,000	..	Nova Industria...	—July 90	40	..
1,000,000	400,000	..	do 2ª series...	200	..	..
650,000	473,000	..	Pastoril Mineira	6 000—Avg. 90	120	150 000
1,000,000	400,000	..	Pluviosoph. de Cal.	200	55 000	..
1,000,000	400,000	..	Saneamento do Rio...	2 500—July 90	40	59 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Servico Maritimo	7 000—July 90	120	..
4,000,000	1,494,000	45,500	S. Terras minas...	200	118 000	..
..	150,000	..	do 2ª series...	5	34 000	.... —35 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Santos e Colômbia	100 000—July 90	43	43 000—43 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Terenos e Catástrophes...	40	61 000	..
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torrens Brasileira	40	50 000 —50 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	União	16 000—July 90	40	..

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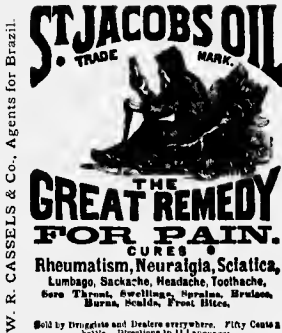
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